

WedgeAccess



9145E10G

Network Interface Device
Hardware Users Manual

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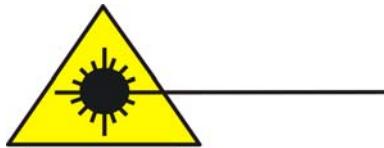
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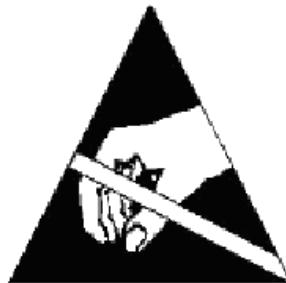
This product may contain a laser diode emitter operating at a wavelength of 1300 nm - 1600 nm. Use of optical instruments (for example: collimating optics) with this product may increase eye hazard. Use of controls or adjustments or performing procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

Under normal conditions, the radiation levels emitted by this product are under the Class 1 limits in 21 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter J.

ATTENTION!

Ce produit peut contenir un émetteur de diode de laser fonctionnant à une longueur d'onde 1300 nm - nm 1600. Utilisation des instruments optiques (par exemple: la collimation du système optique) avec ce produit peut augmenter le danger. L'utilisation des commandes ou des ajustements ou les procédures d'exécution autre que ceux indiquées ci-dessus peut avoir comme conséquence l'exposition de la radiation dangereuse.

Dans des conditions normales, les niveaux de rayonnement émis par ce produit sont sous les limites de la classe 1 en chapitre 1, Subchapter J de 21 CFR.



NOTICE!

This device contains static sensitive components. It should be handled only with proper Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) grounding procedures.

AVIS!

Ce dispositif contient les composants sensibles statiques. Il devrait être manipulé seulement avec la Décharge Electrostatique (DES) appropriée procédures.

General Safety Considerations

Installation

The 9145E10G is suitable for installation in Network telecommunication facilities and locations where the National Electric Code (NEC) applies.

Cabling

The 9145E10G has been designed and tested and has passed all the pertinent sections of GR-1089 and GR-63 for Type 2 and Type 4 equipment. This equipment does not have direct electrical connection to outside plant equipment.

The Copper (RJ45) ports of the 9145E10G are not intended for direct connection to "Outside Plant" metallic conductors and shall be isolated (by channel banks or office repeaters) from any connections to network or terminal equipment that lie outside of the same building. The telecommunication interface connections are considered to be, and meet the requirements of, SELV circuits (not TNV).

Power

WARNING: The 9145E10G with redundant power supplies must have both power supply cords disconnected before servicing.

Wiring methods used for the connection of the equipment to the AC or DC MAINS SUPPLY shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, and the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, CSA C22.1.

The 9145E10G AC and DC units do not incorporate a disconnect device. The plug on the power supply cord is intended to serve as the disconnect device. It is also recommended that the AC socket-outlet shall be installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.

The 9145E10G DC has a nominal operating DC voltage of -48 VDC and passes the minimal steady state DC operating voltage of -40 VDC in accordance with GR-1089 Issue 4 which references American National Standards Institute (ANSI) T1.315, Table 1. Additionally, Canoga Perkins design allows for a minimal steady state of -36VDC.

The 9145E10G DC model is configured for a DC-I, Isolated DC return.

Fuses

The 9145E10G is equipped with internal fuses. The AC model is fused at 2A, and the 24VDC and the 48VDC models at 3A. Although not required, an external fuse may be used to isolate the unit in a shared fuse distribution panel. In that case, the unit should be fused with a 3A slow blow fuse or a 5A fast acting fuse for either 24VDC or 48VDC input voltages.

Surge Protection

The AC powered 9145E10G does not contain an internal Surge Protective Device. An external Surge Protective Device (SPD) should be used at the AC input of the network equipment according to facilities procedures and as defined by the National Electric Code (NEC).

Grounding

The 9145E10G AC & DC models are suitable for installation as part of the Common Bonding Network (CBN).

All 9145E10G models are provided with a safety ground connection which is capable of conducting any fault current likely to be imposed, such as fault current from sources within the chassis. For the DC model use an approved 18ga insulated wire connected to the terminal block's middle conductor. The plus and minus 24 VDC and 48VDC conductors should be a minimum of 20ga.

The AC will be grounded via the ground conductor of the power cord and must be connected to an earthed mains socket-outlet.

An electrical conducting path should exist between the 9145E10G chassis and the metal surface of the enclosure or rack in which it is mounted or to a grounding conductor. Electrical continuity should be provided by using thread-forming type mounting screws that remove any paint or non-conductive coatings and establish a metal-to-metal contact. Any paint or other nonconductive coatings should be removed on the surfaces between the mounting hardware and the enclosure or rack. The surfaces should be cleaned and an antioxidant applied before installation.

Lightning Protection

The intra-building ports of the 9145E10G are suitable for connection to intrabuilding or unexposed wiring or cabling only. The intra-building port(s) of the equipment or subassembly MUST NOT be metallically connected to interfaces that connect to the OSP or its wiring. These interfaces are designed for use as intra-building interfaces only (Type 2 or Type 4 ports as described in GR-1089-CORE, Issue 4) and require isolation from the exposed OSP cabling. The addition of Primary Protectors is not sufficient protection in order to connect these interfaces metallically to OSP wiring.

To protect the port against intra-building lightning surges, the RJ45 ports of 9145E10G are suitable for connection to shielded intra-building cabling grounded at both ends.

ESD

The 9145E10G has been tested and passes the ESD requirements of Test level 4 for air and contact discharges. However to protect the exposed components from electrostatic damage when removing or replacing the SFP or XFP optical modules requires the proper use of static mitigation procedures such as properly wearing a wrist strap.

Operation Temperature

The 9145E10G is designed and Nationally Recognized Test Laboratory (NRTL) tested and verified to operate between 0°C to 50°C, and type tested for short term emergency ambient temperature of -5°C to 55°C.

Fans

The 9145E10G models equipped with fans are constructed with a Mid-front to mid-rear (EC class F2-R2) airflow scheme i.e. draws air from the front and exhausts to the rear.

The 9145E10G models equipped with redundant fans are designed to function normally over the entire long term operating temperature range; in the unlikely event of a single fan failure the 9145E10G will continue to perform normally over the long term operation temperature range until a replacement can be installed.

Fan replacement cannot be performed in the field. Contact Canoga Perkins Technical Support for an RMA number to arrange a repair.

Emissions and Immunity

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

The authority to operate this equipment is conditioned by the requirements that no modifications will be made to the equipment unless the changes or modifications are expressly approved by the Canoga Perkins Corporation.

To Users of Digital Apparatus in Canada: This Class A digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian interference-causing equipment regulations.

Aux utilisateurs des appareillages de Digital au Canada: Cet appareil numérique de la classe A respecte toutes les exigences du règlement sur le matériel brouilleur du Canada.

Special Accessories

The 9145E10G does not require any special accessories to achieve compliance for emission and immunity criteria.

Double Pole/Neutral Fusing

On the 9145E10G a fuse may be in place in the neutral path on the AC power supply. After operation of the fuse, parts of the equipment that remain energized might represent a hazard during servicing.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)



Product Disposal Information

Do not dispose of this product in unsorted municipal waste. This product is recyclable, and should be recycled according to your local standards. For more information, contact Canoga Perkins technical support.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Description	1
1.2	9145E10G Specifications	2
1.2.1	Physical Characteristics	2
1.2.2	Environmental Characteristics	2
1.2.3	Power Requirements	2
1.2.4	Regulatory Compliance	2
1.3	Hardened 9145E10G Specifications	3
1.3.1	Physical Characteristics	3
1.3.2	Environmental Characteristics	3
1.3.3	Power Requirements	3
1.3.4	Regulatory Compliance	3
1.4	Mounting Options	3
1.4.1	Rack Mounting	4
1.4.2	Wall Mounting	4
2	Functional Description	5
2.1	Base Unit	5
2.2	Hardware Configuration	7
2.2.1	Front Panel	7
2.2.2	Rear Panel	8

9145E10G Ethernet Network Interface Device User's Manual

2.3 Service Data Ports	8
2.4 Management Ports	9
2.4.1 EIA-232 Console Port	9
2.4.2 Ethernet Management Port	9
2.5 Port Default Settings	10
2.6 Power Connectors	10
2.6.1 Power Requirements.....	10
2.6.2 Single AC Power Base Unit	10
2.6.3 Redundant AC Power Base Unit	11
2.6.4 Single DC Power Base Unit	11
2.6.5 Redundant DC Power Base Unit	11
2.6.6 AC/DC Power Base Unit	12
2.7 LED Indicators	12
2.7.1 Management Section LEDs	13
2.7.2 Data Interface Section LEDs.....	14
3 Installation	15
3.1 9145E10G Installation Procedures	15
3.2 Unpacking	15
3.3 Mounting Options	16
3.3.1 Rack Mounting	16
3.3.2 Wall Mounting	20
3.3.3 Horizontal Flat Surface Mounting	21
3.4 Installing the SFP Modules	22

3.5 Connecting the Electrical Power	22
3.5.1 AC Power	22
3.5.2 DC Power	23
3.5.3 Grounding	24
3.5.4 Connecting the Fiber Optic and UTP Ethernet Cables	25
4 Operation	27
4.1 Power-Up and Front Panel Functions	27
4.1.1 Ethernet Management LEDS	27
4.1.2 SFP/UTP Port Status LEDS	29
4.2 Interface Management	29
4.2.1 Setting Up the VT-100 Terminal	30
5 Troubleshooting	31
5.1 Optical Power Loss	31
5.2 Fault Conditions	31
5.2.1 Remote Fault (RMTF)	31
5.2.2 Link Loss Forwarding	33
5.3 Running Diagnostics	34
5.3.1 PING Testing	34
5.3.2 Latency and Jitter Testing	34
5.4 Loopback Diagnostics	35
5.4.1 User Mode	35
5.4.2 Network Mode	36

6 Maintenance	37
6.1 General Maintenance	37
6.2 Check Optical Power Levels	37
6.2.1 Measuring Transmitter Output Power	37
6.2.2 Measuring Receiver Input Power	38
6.2.3 Calculating Fiber Link Attenuation	39

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Description

The 9145E10G is a Network Interface Device (NID) that is typically installed in customer premises at the User Network Interface (UNI) to provide demarcation between the customer network and the service provider network.

In addition to providing a clear demarcation, the 9145E10G is an intelligent NID equipped with a set of Operation Administration and Maintenance (OAM) and Layer 2 functions that allows Service Providers to operate and maintain the Network Elements.

The 9145E10G placed at the UNI or NNI can terminate all types of Ethernet Services defined in MEF 6.1, such as: Ethernet Private Line (EPL), Ethernet Virtual Private Line (EVPL), Ethernet Private LAN (EP-LAN), Ethernet Virtual Private LAN (EVP-LAN), etc.



Figure 1-1. 9145E10G Ethernet Network Interface Device

1.2 9145E10G Specifications

1.2.1 Physical Characteristics

- **Dimensions:** 1.75" H x 8.25" W x 11.5" D (44.5 x 209.5 x 292 mm)
- **Weight:** 5.50 lb to 5.95 lb (2.49 Kg to 2.70 Kg) (depending on model)

1.2.2 Environmental Characteristics

- **Operating Temperature:** 0° to 50° C
- **Operating Humidity:** 0 to 90% Relative Humidity (non-condensing)

1.2.3 Power Requirements

- 24VDC (18 to 36VDC), 2 Amps
- 48VDC (36 to 72VDC), 1 Amp
- 100 VAC to 240 VAC (auto-ranging), 50/60 Hz, 1 Amp

1.2.4 Regulatory Compliance

- EN60825-1 (laser safety)
- CE Mark
- EMC Directive (EN55022 Class A, EN 55024, EN 61000-3-2/-3-3)
- ETL, cETL & LVD (U.S. UL60950, CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 60950, EN/IEC 60950)
- FCC Part 15B Class A (U.S.), ICES-003 (CAN), VCCI Class A (Japan), C-Tick (AS/NZS 3548 - Australia)
- NEBS Level 3

1.3 Mounting Options (Reference Chapter 3 for installation procedures)

- 19-Inch or 23-Inch rack mount (single unit or two units side by side in a 1U)
- Wall Mount (face down or to either side)
- Table Top

1.3.1 Rack Mounting

The customer is required to order the brackets required (see Figure 1-2) for their particular rack installation.



Figure 1-2. 9145E10G Mounting Brackets

1.3.2 Wall Mounting

Canoga Perkins includes a mounting template in the shipping container (see Figure 1-3) to assist the customer in mounting the 9145E10G on a wall.

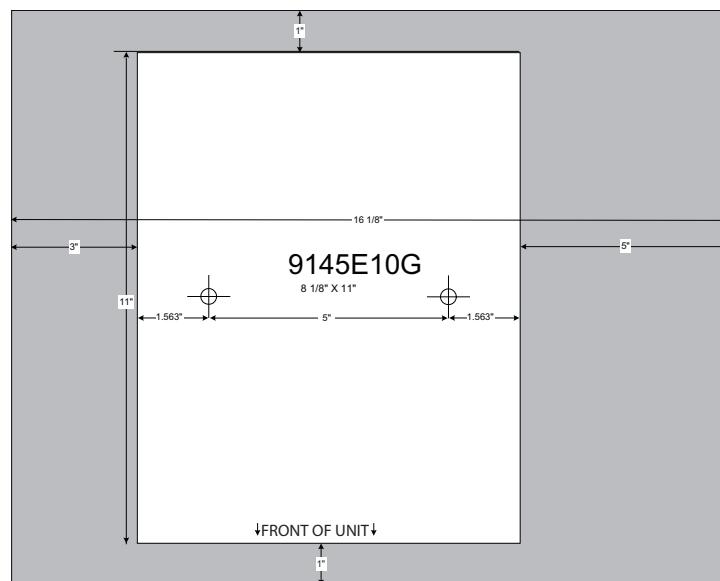


Figure 1-3. Wall Mounting Template

Chapter 2

Functional Description

2.1 Base Unit

The 9145E10G is designed with front-panel data and management ports and rear-panel power and ground connectors. This design allows for a multitude of power and port options. Both types of 9145E10G are able to accommodate feature enhancements through firmware upgrades.

Table 2-1. 9145E10G Model Numbers and Configuration

MODEL NUMBER	EXTENDED DESCRIPTION
9145E10G-525-0-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, Network Port, equipped with AC power supply and fan
9145E10G-525-1-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, Network Port, equipped with 48DC power supply and fan
9145E10G-525-A-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, Network Port, equipped with 24DC power supply and fan
9145E10G-525-2-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, Network Port, equipped with redundant AC power supply and fan
9145E10G-525-3-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, Network Port, equipped with redundant 48DC power supply and fan
9145E10G-525-B-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, Network Port, equipped with redundant 24DC power supply and fan
9145E10G-527-0-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, XFP Network Port, 1GigE UTP/SFP MPP, and OOB port equipped with AC power supply and fan
9145E10G-527-1-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, XFP Network Port, 1GigE UTP/SFP MPP, and OOB port equipped with 48DC power supply and fan
9145E10G-527-A-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, XFP Network Port, 1GigE UTP/SFP MPP, and OOB port equipped with 24DC power supply and fan
9145E10G-527-2-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, XFP Network Port, 1GigE UTP/SFP MPP, and OOB port equipped with redundant AC power supply and fan
9145E10G-527-3-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, XFP Network Port, 1GigE UTP/SFP MPP, and OOB port equipped with redundant 48DC power supply and fan
9145E10G-527-B-0	9145E10G integral design with XFP User Port, XFP Network Port, 1GigE UTP/SFP MPP, and OOB port equipped with redundant 24DC power supply and fan

2.2 Hardware Configuration

The 9145E10G can be ordered with two different port and connector options (see Figure 2-1) and six different power configurations (see Figure 2-2).

2.2.1 Front Panel

The 9145E10G is available in two models, the 9145E10G-525 or the 9145E10G-527. Customers can choose the required model, depending on their application.



Figure 2-1. 9145E10G-525 and -527 Port and Connector Options

2.2.2 Rear Panel

Customers will also have a selection of power options to choose from (see Figure 2-2). Five options are offered:

1. Single AC Power
2. Redundant AC Power
3. Single 24VDC or 48VDC Power
4. Redundant 24VDC or 48VDC Power



Figure 2-2. 9145E10G Rear Panel

2.3 Service Data Ports

The User and Network ports on both 9145E10G models (see Figure 2-1) provide XFP connectors. The Multi-Purpose Port (9145E10G Model 527 only) provides both fixed UTP and SFP connectors. The user can configure the 9145E10G Multi-Purpose port through the software to allow for either the UTP or SFP connector to be active. Both connectors can not be active simultaneously.

- The User port and Network port XFP connectors support 10G operation only.
- The Multi-Purpose port UTP connector is IEEE 802.3 compliant for 10/100/1000BASE-T.
- The Multi-Purpose port UTP connector supports MDI and MDIX connections.
- The Multi-Purpose port SFP connector supports full-duplex operation at 1000 Mbps.

2.4 Management Ports

2.4.1 EIA-232 Console Port

The console port of both 9145E10G models are used for communication between the 9145E10G and a VT100 terminal or emulator. The console port is a DE-9 female connector with a DCE pin-out, which can be directly connected to a terminal with a straight through cable (see Figure 2-4).

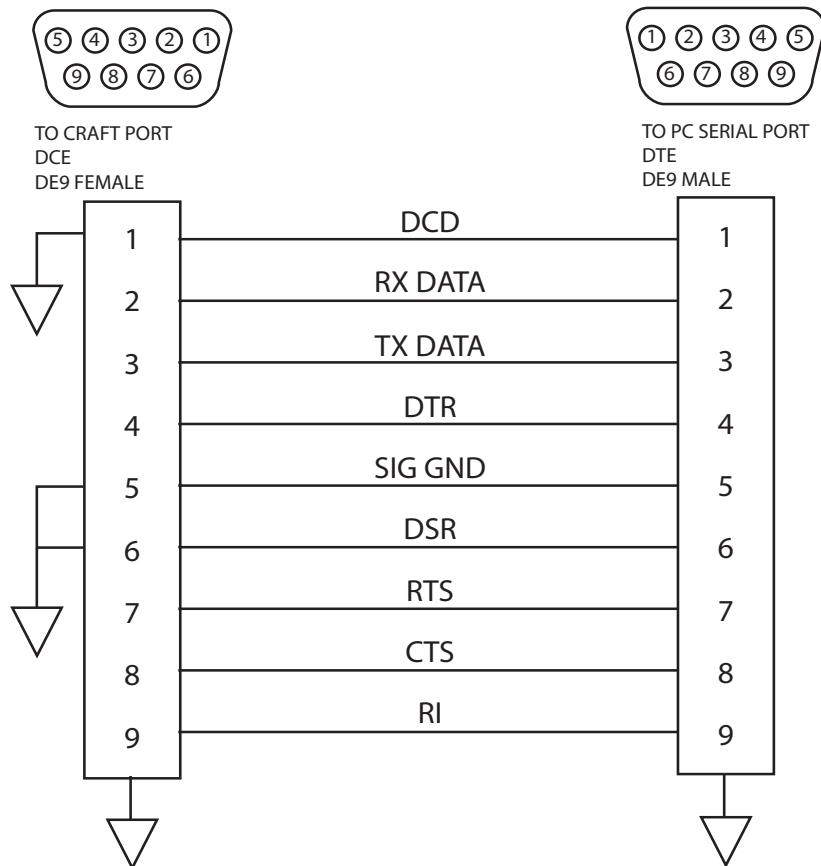


Figure 2-3. EIA-232 Console Port Pinouts

2.4.2 Ethernet Management Port

The Ethernet Management port is used for remote management of the 9145E10G-527. The ethernet management port has a management interface with an RJ45 UTP connector. The management port can sense and automatically cross-over the Tx and Rx pairs.

The UTP port is IEEE 802.3 compliant for 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX and supports the following modes of operation:

- 10 Auto
- 100 Auto

2.5 Port Default Settings

Table 2-2 represents the default settings for each of the ports. The term active connector refers to the connector, either UTP, SFP or XFP, that is currently enabled. For example, if a particular 9145E10G model has a User Port with both UTP and SFP connectors present, by default the UTP is the Active Connector (it can currently transmit and receive data), while the SFP is the Inactive Connector (i.e., it currently cannot transmit or receive data).

Table 2-2. Default Port Settings

	UTP	SFP w/ Multispeed Optics (100 to 1000)	XFP w/ 10GigE Optics
User Port	N/A	N/A	Auto
Network Port	N/A	N/A	Auto
Multipurpose Port	Auto	100 FD	N/A
Mgmt UTP port	Auto	100 FD	N/A

NOTE: Cells in yellow denote which of the connectors are active by default

2.6 Power Connectors

Both 9145E10G models will accommodate both single and redundant AC and DC powering options, along with mixed AC and DC power.

2.6.1 Power Requirements

18 VDC to 36 VDC, 2.0 Amps for 24VDC power supply

36 VDC to 72 VDC, 1.0 Amps for 48VDC power supply

100 VAC to 240 VAC (auto-ranging), 50/60 Hz, , 1.0 Amp

2.6.2 Single AC Power Base Unit

The Single AC powered 9145E10G (see Figure 2-5) has an IEC 320 power connector on the rear panel. An appropriate AC power cord is supplied with the unit.

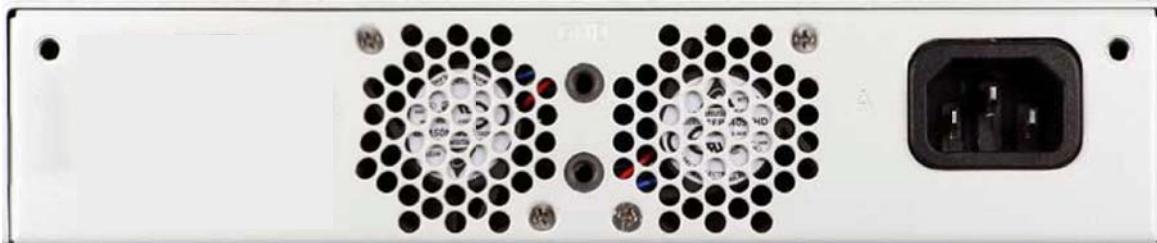


Figure 2-4. Single AC Power

2.6.3 Redundant AC Power Base Unit

The Redundant AC powered 9145E10G (see Figure 2-6) has two power connectors on the rear panel. Appropriate AC power cords are supplied with the unit.



Figure 2-5. Redundant AC Power

2.6.4 Single DC Power Base Unit

The Single DC powered 9145E10G (see Figure 2-7) has a three terminal receptacle on the rear panel. A DC terminal block is supplied with the unit.

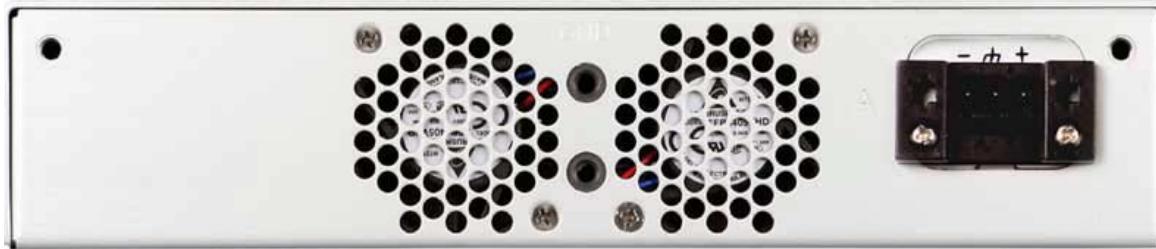


Figure 2-6. Single DC Power

2.6.5 Redundant DC Power Base Unit

The Redundant DC powered 9145E10G (see Figure 2-8) has two three terminal receptacles on the rear-panel. Two DC terminal blocks are supplied with the unit.

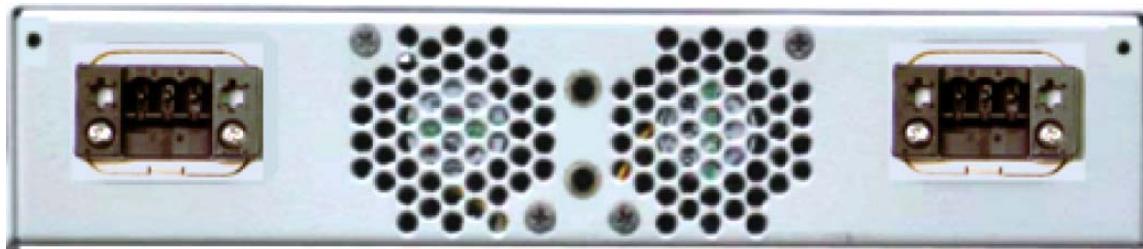


Figure 2-7. Redundant DC Power

2.7 LED Indicators

The following paragraphs describe the functions of the LED indicators (see Figure 2-9) on the 9145E10G base unit.

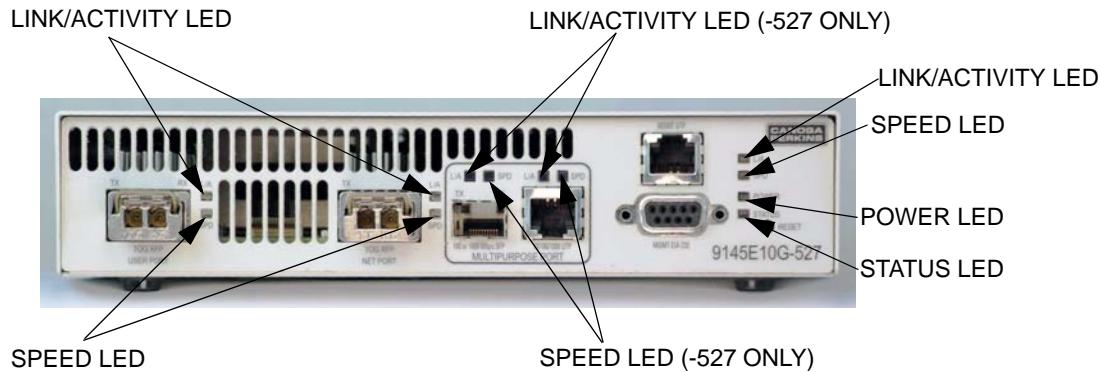


Figure 2-8. LED Indicators

2.7.1 Management Section LEDs

Table 2-3 provides the indications supplied by the L/A, SPD, POWER and STATUS LEDs, located to the right of the Ethernet Management and Console ports.

Table 2-3. LED Indicators

LED Name	State	Condition
L/A	Off	No link No transmit or receive activity
	Green	Link on with full duplex
	Blinking Green	Transmission or receiving activity with full duplex
	Amber	System Booting Link on with half duplex
	Blinking Amber	Transmission or receiving activity with half duplex
SPD	Off	Port Disabled
	Green	10GBASE full
	Amber	System Test
	Red	Remote Fault
	Blinking Red	Invalid/Unsupported XFP installed
	Slow Blinking Green*	Port Enabled but No Link

LED Name	State	Condition
POWER	Off	Power is off
	Green	Power is on
	Red	One of the board supply voltages has exceeded a threshold value
STATUS	Off	No Power
	Green	Normal operation
	Amber	System self-test in progress
	Blinking Amber	System is booting
	Red	One of the board supply voltages has exceeded a threshold value

* Slow Blinking Green means LED toggles between OFF and GREEN approximately once per second.

2.7.2 Data Interface Section LEDs

Table 2-4 represents the indications supplied by the SPD and L/A LEDs of the User, Network, and Multipurpose ports. Indications apply to both UTP, SFP, and XSP LEDs.

Table 2-4. User and Network Port LED Indicators

LED Name	State	Condition
SPD	Off	Port Disabled
	Green	10GBase Full
	Amber	System Test
	Red	Remote Fault
	Blinking Red	Invalid/Unsupported XFP installed
	Slow Blinking Green*	Port Enabled but No Link
L/A	Off	No link
		No transmit or receive activity
	Green	Link on with full duplex
	Blinking Green	Transmission or receiving activity with full duplex
	Amber	System test
	Red	Port Disabled
		LLF
	Blinking Red	No Link, but transmitting OAM packets in unidirectional mode

* Slow Blinking Green means the LED toggles between OFF and GREEN approximately once per second.

Table 2-5. Multipurpose Port LED Indicators

LED Name	State	Condition
SPD	Off	10Base T
		Auto
		Port Disabled
	Green	1000BaseT
	Amber	100BaseT
		System Test
	Red	Remote Fault (SFP Only)
L/A	Blinking Red	Invalid/Unsupported SFP installed (SFP Only)
	Slow Blinking Green*	Port Enabled but No Link
	Off	No link
		No transmit or receive activity
	Green	Link on with full duplex
	Blinking Green	Transmission or receiving activity with full duplex
	Amber	System test
		Link up with half duplex
Blinking	Blinking Amber	Transmission or receiving activity with half duplex
	Red	Port Disabled
		LLF
	Blinking Red	No Link, but transmitting OAM packets in unidirectional mode

* Slow Blinking Green means the LED toggles between OFF and GREEN approximately once per second.

Chapter 3

Installation

3.1 9145E10G Installation Procedures

This section describes how to unpack, install, and set up the 9145E10G. Before setting up the 9145E10G, make sure a 9 pin EIA-232 cable is available to connect the 9145E10G's console port to a VT100 type terminal or PC for setup and configuration.

Keep the shipping container and all packing materials until the unit is installed and fully operational. In the event that the unit needs to be returned, contact Canoga Perkins Customer Service for a Return Authorization Number (RMA) and instructions for return shipment.

CAUTION: *Follow electrostatic discharge (ESD) safety precautions when handling Canoga Perkins products, as with all electronic devices with static sensitive components.*

3.2 Unpacking

Open the shipping container, remove the accessories tray, and remove the accessories from the tray (see Figure 3-1). Lift the 9145E10G out of the shipping container and remove the foam end caps from the unit. Return all packing materials to the shipping container and put it in a safe place in the event the unit needs to be returned.

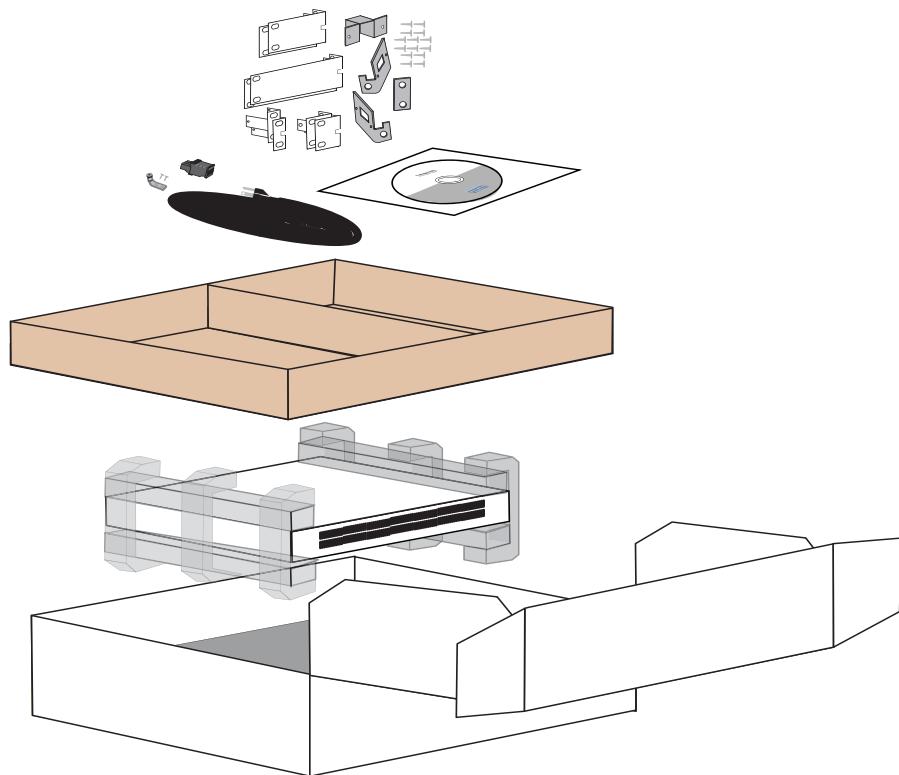


Figure 3-1. Unpacking the 9145E10G

3.3 Mounting Options

The 9145E10G can be rack mounted, wall mounted, or placed on any horizontal flat surface such as a shelf or table.

3.3.1 Rack Mounting

One 9145E10G can be mounted in either a 19" rack or a 23" rack, and two 9145E10Gs can be mounted side by side in either a 19" rack or a 23" rack. Rack mounting kits (reference Table 3-1) are available for each of the four rack mounting possibilities. Each rack mount kit contains the brackets necessary for installing the 9145E10G (see Figure 3-2), as well as the mounting hardware required to attach the brackets to the unit(s). Rack mount screws are provided by the rack manufacturer.

Table 3-1. Rack Mount Kits

Rack Mount Kit	Part Number	Component	Part Number	Qty
Rack Mount Bracket Kit, 19" Single Unit	1802-2016	Bracket, rack mount,single, 19"	6213614-119	2
		Screw, flat head,8-32 x 0.25"	80680041	4
Rack Mount Bracket Kit, 23" Single Unit	1802-2017	Bracket, rack mount,single, 23"	6213614-123	2
		Screw, flat head,8-32 x 0.25"	80680041	4
Rack Mount Bracket Kit, 19" Dual Unit	1802-2019	Bracket, rack mount,dual, 19"	6213614-219	2
		Screw, flat head,8-32 x 0.25"	80680041	4
		Bracket, rack mount, center	6213615	2
		Strap, rack mount, center	6213616	1
		Bracket, rack mount, dual, rear	6213617	1
		Screw, flat head, 8-32 x 0.25", SS, Phillips	80680041	4
		Screw, pan head, 8-32 x 0.25", SS, Phillips	80880041	4
Rack Mount Bracket Kit, 23" Dual Unit	1802-2021	Bracket, rack mount,dual, 23"	6213614-223	2
		Bracket, rack mount, center	6213615	2
		Strap, rack mount, center	6213616	1
		Bracket, rack mount, dual, rear	6213617	1
		Screw, flat head, 8-32 x 0.25", SS, Phillips	80680041	4
		Screw, pan head, 8-32 x 0.25", SS, Phillips	80880041	4

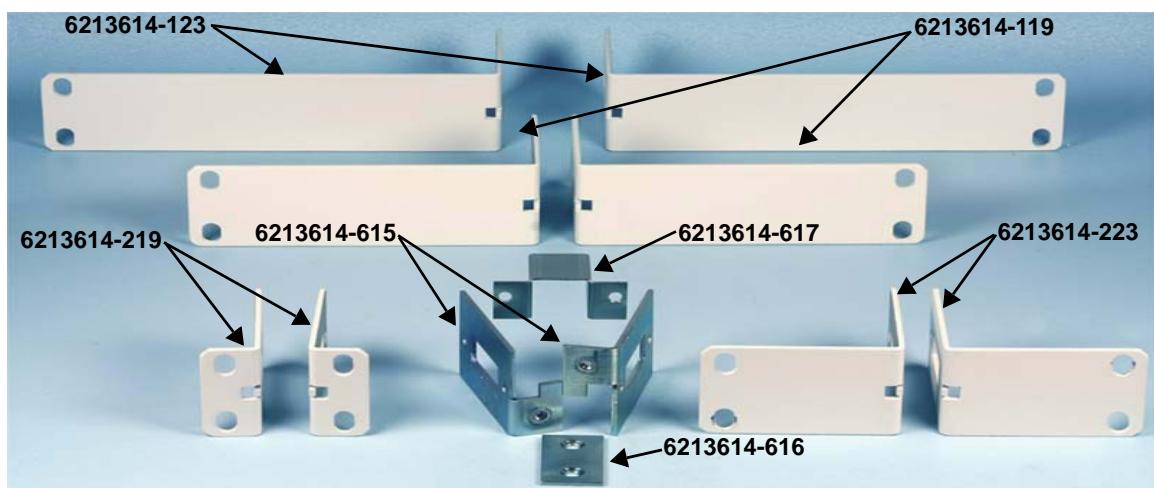


Figure 3-2. 9145E10G Rack Mounting Brackets

Mounting One 9145E10G in a 19" or 23" Rack - To rack mount one 9145E10G, perform the following steps:

1. Install the 19" Single Unit or 23" Single Unit Rack Mount Bracket Kit. The Rack Mount Kit includes two mounting brackets, and the screws required to attach the brackets to the 9145E10G. The brackets attach to the two threaded holes on each side of the 9145E10G, toward the front (see Figure 3-3) using the flat head screws provided. Torque the flat head screws to 14.5 – 15.5 in-lb.



Figure 3-3. Install Rack Mount Kit

2. Place unit with brackets attached in place on the mounting rack.
3. Install two screws through each bracket into the threaded holes on the mounting rack (see Figure 3-4). Torque the screws to the rack manufacturer's specifications.



Figure 3-4. Mounting 9145E10G on Rack

Mounting Two 9145E10Gs, Side by Side, in a 19" or 23" Rack - To rack mount two 9145E10Gs, perform the following steps:

1. Install the 19" Dual Unit or 23" Dual Unit Rack Mount Bracket Kit. The Rack Mount Kit includes two rack mount brackets, two center brackets, a strap, a rear bracket, and the screws required to attach the brackets to the 9145E10Gs. The mounting brackets attach to the two threaded holes on the outside of each 9145E10G, toward the front (see Figure 3-3). The two center brackets attach to the two threaded holes on the inside of each 9145E10G, and the strap mounts over the front of each center bracket (see Figure 3-5). The rear center bracket is attached to the threaded holes at the top inside corner of the back of each 9145E10G (see Figure 3-6).

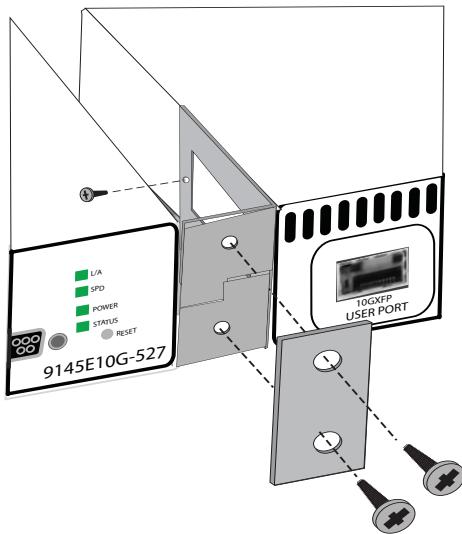


Figure 3-5. Install Center Brackets and Strap

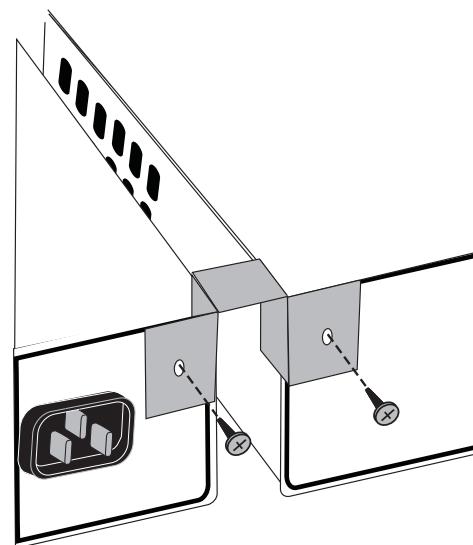


Figure 3-6. Install Rear Center Bracket

2. Place unit with brackets attached in place on the desired mounting rack.
3. Install two screws through each bracket into the threaded holes of the mounting rack (see Figure 3-7). Torque the screws to the rack manufacturer's specifications.



Figure 3-7. Mounting Two 9145E10Gs on Rack

3.3.2 Wall Mounting

CAUTION: Fasteners used for wall mounting of the 9145E10G are required to withstand a force of 18lbs, applied in any direction. Failure to meet these requirements could result in damage to the equipment.

The bottom panel of the 9145E10G is designed with keyhole cutouts to accommodate wall mounting. A template is provided with the Quick-Start Guide so that the installer can precisely fasten mounting screws onto a wall. Two number 8 screws and wall anchors, which are not provided by Canoga Perkins, are used for wall mounting. The keyholes are designed so that the 9145E10G unit can be mounted in three positions: with front panel facing the floor, to the right or to the left (see Figure 3-8).



Figure 3-8. Wall Mounting Cutout Locations

Assure that there is enough unobstructed space around the perimeter of the 9145E10G to allow for adequate airflow and servicing. Install the 9145E10G on a wall as follows:

1. Tape the template (see Figure 3-9) to the wall, ensuring that the edge of the template corresponding to the direction you wish to mount the unit is parallel to the floor and ceiling.
2. Drill a hole through the center of each hole position marker on the template.
3. Remove the template from the wall
4. Install a screw anchor in each drilled hole, then install a #8 screw into each anchor. Leave the screws protruding from the wall approximately 1/8".
5. Place the keyholes of the 9145E10G over the screws, then slide the unit down to lock it into position on the screws.

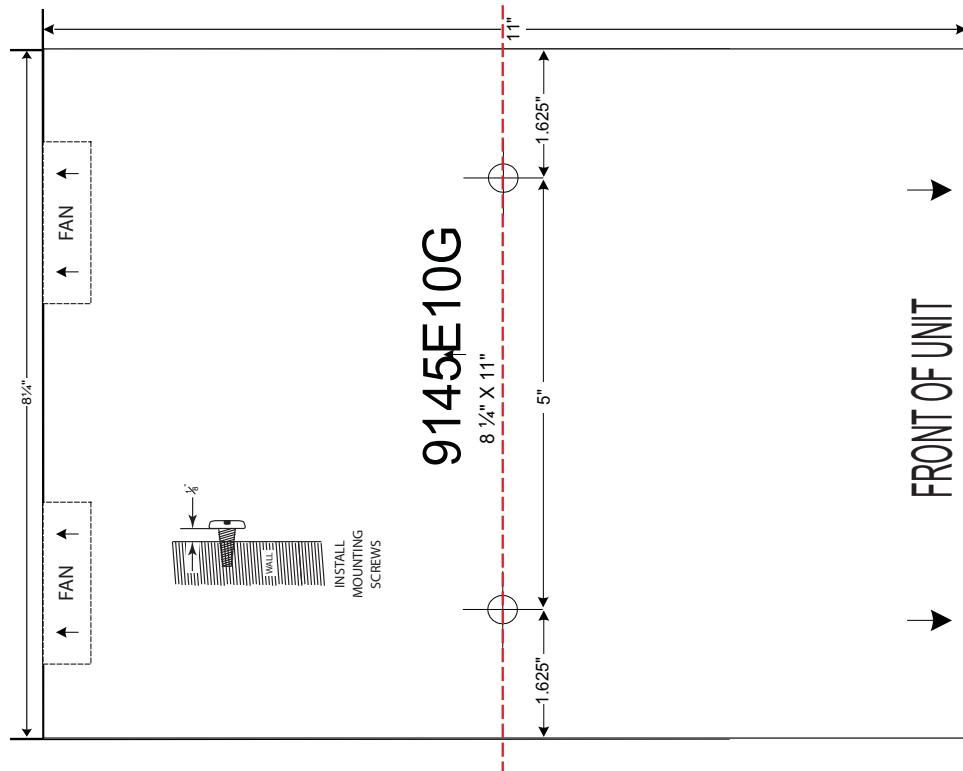


Figure 3-9. 9145E10G Wall Mount Template

3.3.3 Horizontal Flat Surface Mounting

The 9145E10G requires at least one inch of unobstructed space around the perimeter for ventilation. Canoga Perkins recommends a space of 3 to 5 inches be left unobstructed to allow for SFP module access, cable access and power connections. To install the 9145E10G on a flat surface, place the 9145E10G on a secure flat surface such as a table, a shelf, or a desk within reach of the power and fiber optic cables. Connect the power and fiber optic cables to the 9145E10G as required.

3.4 Installing the SFP and XFP Modules

1. Determine which SFP and XFP Module(s) is/are required for the User, Network, and Multipurpose ports by referencing the Product Data Sheet.
2. Insert a module into each available port and push firmly to seat module (see Figure 3-10).
3. Raise latch to lock module in place.



Figure 3-10. Install SFP and XFP Modules

3.5 Connecting the Electrical Power

NOTE: When power is applied, all LED indicators will light amber.

3.5.1 AC Power

NOTE: Country specific power cords are available locally for installations outside of North America

The 9145E10G uses a standard IEC320 AC Power Connector. Plug the AC power cord into the socket at the rear of the 9145E10G and plug the other end of the AC power cord into a convenient AC outlet.

3.5.2 DC Power

CAUTION: The 24 VDC and 48VDC 9145E10Gs are only intended to be used in a restricted access location in accordance with Articles 110-16, -17, and -18 of the National Electric Code ANSI/NFPA 70.

NOTE: The DC Power Terminal Block is removable for ease of installation and replacement. It is recommended the Terminal Block be removed when connecting power to avoid accidentally crossed or shorted power leads from damaging the 9145E10G or your DC Power Source.

The 9145E10G is shipped with a compatible DC Power terminal block. Connect DC power to the 9145E10G as follows (see Figure 3-11):

NOTE: The 9145E10G supports both Positive and Negative grounded DC Power.

1. Loosen the terminal screws for +, -, and GND
2. Slide the wires one at a time (green = GND, red = +, black = -) into the square openings in the bottom of the terminal block.
3. Tighten the terminal screws as wires are installed.
4. Use an ohmmeter to verify that power leads are not shorted to GND.
5. Connect the + and - wires to the power source.
6. Insert the terminal block into the DC power receptacle at the rear of the 9145E10G.



Figure 3-11. Connect D.C. Power

3.5.3 Grounding

A grounding lug kit is included in the 9145E10G accessory tray. Connect a 6AWG grounding cable to the 9145E10G as follows (see Figure 3-12):

1. Strip approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch of insulation from the end of the grounding cable.
2. Twist the exposed wires together and trim the ends off evenly.
3. Insert exposed wire into the grounding lug until it bottoms out inside the barrel.
4. Position the crimping tool over the center of the grounding lug, with the lug in the crimping tool's proper crimp pocket.
5. Squeeze handles firmly until grounding wire is secured within the grounding lug.
6. Insulate the grounding connection as required.
7. Align the screw holes in the grounding lug with the mounting holes at the center of the back of the 9145E10G.
8. Install the two screws included with the grounding lug kit. Torque screws to 14.5 – 15.5 in-lb.



Figure 3-12. Install Grounding Lug

3.5.4 Connecting the Fiber Optic and UTP Ethernet Cables

3.5.4.1 Optical Fiber Cable Installation

NOTE: To avoid damaging the fiber end-surface or connector, use extreme care when installing or removing cables.

Connect the Optical Fiber cables to the SFP and XFP modules as follows:

1. Plug in the optical cables with proper Tx to Rx or Rx to Tx orientation.
2. Ensure connector locks in place.
3. Label each cable with the signal direction (TX or RX).

3.5.4.2 UTP Cable Installation

Connect the UTP cables to the RJ45 connectors as follows:

1. Plug the UTP Cable into the RJ45 connector.
2. Be sure the locking tab is properly seated.

Chapter 4

Operation

4.1 Power-Up and Front Panel Functions

The LEDs on the front panel indicate the system and port status of the 9145E10G (see Figure 4-1). During power-up, all LEDs on the 9145E10G will light amber. When power-up has been completed, the LEDs will display status as described in the following paragraphs. Additional information about fault conditions appears in the System Alarms and System Status & Configuration screens (Reference 6913367, 9145E10G NID Software User's Manual).

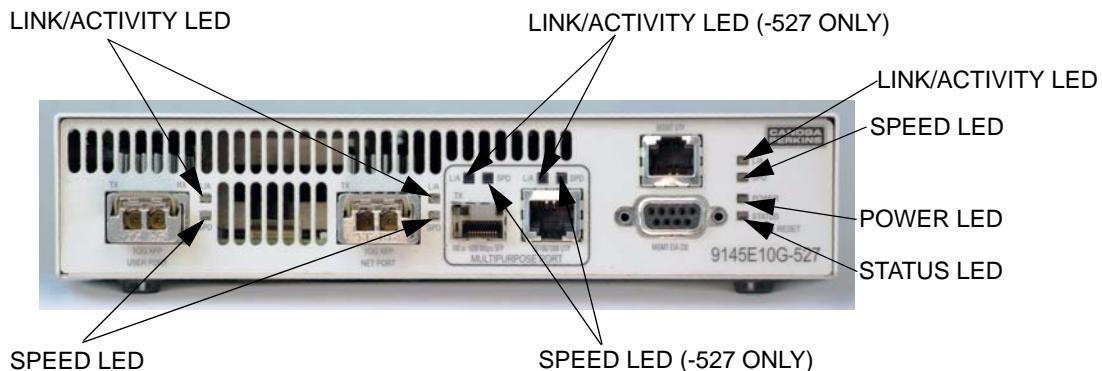


Figure 4-1. 9145E10G Status Indicators

4.1.1 Power and Status LEDs

The POWER and STATUS LEDs (see Figure 4-1), located to the right of the console and management ports, indicate condition and state of the 9145E10G. See Table 4-1 for significance of LED conditions.

4.1.1 Ethernet Management LEDs

The Link/Activity (L/A) front panel LED (see Figure 4-1), located to the right of the console and management ports, indicates the presence of transmit or receive activity. The Speed (SPD) front

panel LED, located directly below the L/A LED, indicates the speed of the transmissions. See Table 4-1 to determine the 9145E10G status.

Table 4-1. Power, Status, and Ethernet Management LED Indications

LED Name	State	Condition
POWER	Off	Power is off
	Green	Power is on
	Red	One of the board supply voltages has exceeded a threshold value
STATUS	Off	No Power
	Green	Normal operation
	Amber	System self-test in progress
	Blinking Amber	System is booting
	Red	One of the board supply voltages has exceeded a threshold value
L/A	Off	No link
		No transmit or receive activity
	Green	Link on with full duplex
	Blinking Green	Transmission or receiving activity with full duplex
	Amber	System Booting
		Link on with half duplex
	Blinking Amber	Transmission or receiving activity with half duplex
SPD	Off	Port Disabled
	Green	10GBASE full
	Amber	System Test
	Red	Remote Fault
	Blinking Red	Invalid/Unsupported XFP installed
	Slow Blinking Green*	Port Enabled but No Link

* Slow Blinking Green means LED toggles between OFF and GREEN approximately once per second.

4.1.2 XFP, SFP and UTP Port Status LEDs

The Speed (SPD) and Link/Activity (L/A) LEDs are located above the XFP, SFP and UTP Ports of each port section (see Figure 4-1). See Table 4-2 to determine the current condition of these ports.

Table 4-2. User and Network Port LED Indicators

LED Name	State	Condition
SPD	Off	Port Disabled
	Green	10GBase Full
	Amber	System Test
	Red	Remote Fault
	Blinking Red	Invalid/Unsupported XFP installed
	Slow Blinking Green*	Port Enabled but No Link
L/A	Off	No link
		No transmit or receive activity
	Green	Link on with full duplex
	Blinking Green	Transmission or receiving activity with full duplex
	Amber	System test
	Red	Port Disabled
		LLF
	Blinking Red	No Link, but transmitting OAM packets in unidirectional mode

* Slow Blinking Green means the LED toggles between OFF and GREEN approximately once per second.

Table 4-3. Multipurpose Port LED Indicators

LED Name	State	Condition
SPD	Off	10Base T (UTP only)
		Auto
		Port Disabled
	Green	1000Base-T or 1000Base-Fx for SFP port
	Amber	100BaseT or 100Base-Fx for SFP port
		System Test
	Red	Remote Fault (SFP Only)
L/A	Blinking Red	Invalid/Unsupported SFP installed (SFP Only)
	Slow Blinking Green*	Port Enabled but No Link
	Off	No link
		No transmit or receive activity
	Green	Link on with full duplex
	Blinking Green	Transmission or receiving activity with full duplex
	Amber	System test
		Link up with half duplex
	Blinking Amber	Transmission or receiving activity with half duplex
Red	Port Disabled	
	LLF	
Blinking Red		
		No Link, but transmitting OAM packets in unidirectional mode

* Slow Blinking Green means the LED toggles between OFF and GREEN approximately once per second.

4.2 Interface Management

The 9145E10G is managed locally through the console port and remotely either through the Management UTP port or inband via the User port. The console port is connected to a VT-100 terminal, using an emulation program, through the RS-232 serial port using a DE-9 cable. UTP is an out-of-band 10/100 Mbps port supporting Telnet, SSH, and SNMP V1/V2C/V3 that is used for network management.

4.2.1 Setting Up the VT-100 Terminal

When using the console port, you can use the HyperTerminal Emulation program that is included with Microsoft Windows operating systems. The Telnet session is only available after the management TCP/IP configuration is completed.

NOTE: The Microsoft Windows Vista and Windows 7 operating systems do not include HyperTerminal. If your terminal interface computer uses Windows Vista or Windows 7, you will need to install a separate terminal emulation program.

The following steps describe how to set up HyperTerminal on your PC.

CAUTION: Connect serial cable after PC is booted up. Booting up with the cable connected may cause the PC to load incorrect driver, resulting in an erratic cursor

1. Select Start>All Programs>Accessories>Communications>HyperTerminal. The **New Connection - HyperTerminal** window will open.
2. Enter a name for the connection to the system in the **Name** box, select an **icon** to identify this connection on your desktop, and click **OK**. The **Connect To** window will open.
3. Select **COM** from the **Connect using** drop down menu, and click **OK**. The **Com1 Properties** window will open.
4. At the **COM 1 Properties** window, on the **Port Settings** tab, select the following from the appropriate dropdown menus, then Click **Apply**:
 - **Bits per second**: 9600 bps
 - **Data bits**: 8
 - **Parity**: None
 - **Stop bits**: 1
 - **Flow control**: None
5. Click **OK**. HyperTerminal connects to the system and VT100 terminal emulation starts.
6. In the **Hyperterminal** window, select the **Properties** button from the tool bar, select the **Settings** tab, select **VT100** from the **Emulation** drop down menu, and click **OK**.
7. Default username is admin
8. Default password is admin (case sensitive)

Chapter 5

Troubleshooting

This chapter covers identifying fault conditions and determining corrective action. The front panel LEDs provide both normal and fault information. To aid troubleshooting, Tables 5-1 and 5-2 list all LED functions and indications.

5.1 Optical Power Loss

Whenever there is a significant signal loss, the Rx indicator turns off. Check cable integrity, and remove and inspect the cable connectors, being careful not to damage the fiber end-face surface or the connector housing. Clean all optical connectors before reinstalling them.

5.2 Fault Conditions

The 9145E10G front panel and interface module LEDs show fault conditions. Additional information about fault conditions appears on the System Alarms Log. Use the System Alarms Screen to view alarms and faults on the 9145E10G (reference 6913367, 9145E10G NID Software Version 1.0 Users Manual).

5.2.1 Remote Fault (RMTF)

If an optical port loses the RX optical signal, it sends a Remote Fault (RMTF) signal on its Transmit to the distant end on the optical link. The SPD LED is off, and an alarm flags the link loss on the optical port. When an optical port receives a Remote Fault signal, the ACT/LNK LED lights red and an alarm flags the remote side optical link failure. Both local and remote link partners must be configured to the same RMTF enable/disable setting (See Figure 5-1).

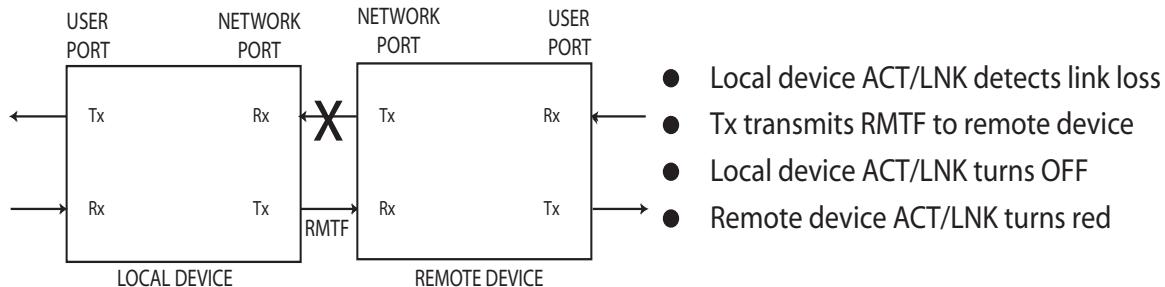


Figure 5-1. Remote Fault Signal

Table 5-1. Power, Status, and Ethernet Management LED Indications

LED Name	State	Condition
STATUS	Off	No Power
	Green	Normal operation
	Amber	System self-test in progress / Loopback mode
	Blinking Amber	System is booting
	Red	Major alarms including Link Loss at the User, Extension or MP Port (if MP port is supported)
	Blinking Red	Critical Alarms requiring immediate user intervention, such as the failure of one of the redundant power supplies, temperature or voltage out of range alarm or a fan failure.
POWER	Off	Power is off
	Green	Power is on
	Amber	System is booting or one power supply failed in a redundant power supply configuration
	Red	One of the board supply voltages has exceeded a threshold value
SPD	Off	10BaseT
		Auto and no link
		Connector Not Selected
	Amber	100BaseT
		System booting
	Slow Blinking Green*	Port Enabled but No Link
L/A	Off	No link
		No transmit or receive activity
	Green	Link on with full duplex
	Blinking Green	Transmission or receiving activity with full duplex
	Amber	System Booting
		Link on with half duplex
	Blinking Amber	Transmission or receiving activity with half duplex

* Slow Blinking Green means LED toggles between OFF and GREEN approximately once per second.

Table 5-2. User, Network, and Multipurpose Port LED Indications

LED Name	State	Condition
SPD	Off	10BaseT (UTP only)
		Auto
		Connector Not Selected
	Green	1000BaseT or 1000Base-FX for SFP port
	Amber	100BaseT or 100Base-FX for SFP port
		System Test
	Red	Remote Fault (SFP Only)
L/A	Off	Invalid/Unsupported SFP installed (SFP Only)
		Connector Selected with No Link
	Green	No link
		No transmit or receive activity
	Green	Link on with full duplex
	Blinking Green	Transmission or receiving activity with full duplex
	Amber	System test
		Link up with half duplex
L/A	Blinking Amber	Transmission or receiving activity with half duplex
		Port Disabled
	Red	LLF
		Blinking Red
		No Link, but transmitting OAM packets in unidirectional mode

* Slow Blinking Green means the LED toggles between OFF and GREEN approximately once per second.

5.2.2 Link Loss Forwarding

When Link Loss Forwarding (LLF) is enabled, a fault on one side of the 9145E10G propagates to the other side to notify that device and stops signal transmission (see Figure 5-2). Set the LLF propagation to User to Network, Network to User, or both directions. Set this in the User Interface at the Functional Configuration screen (reference 6913367, 9145E10G NID Software Users Manual).

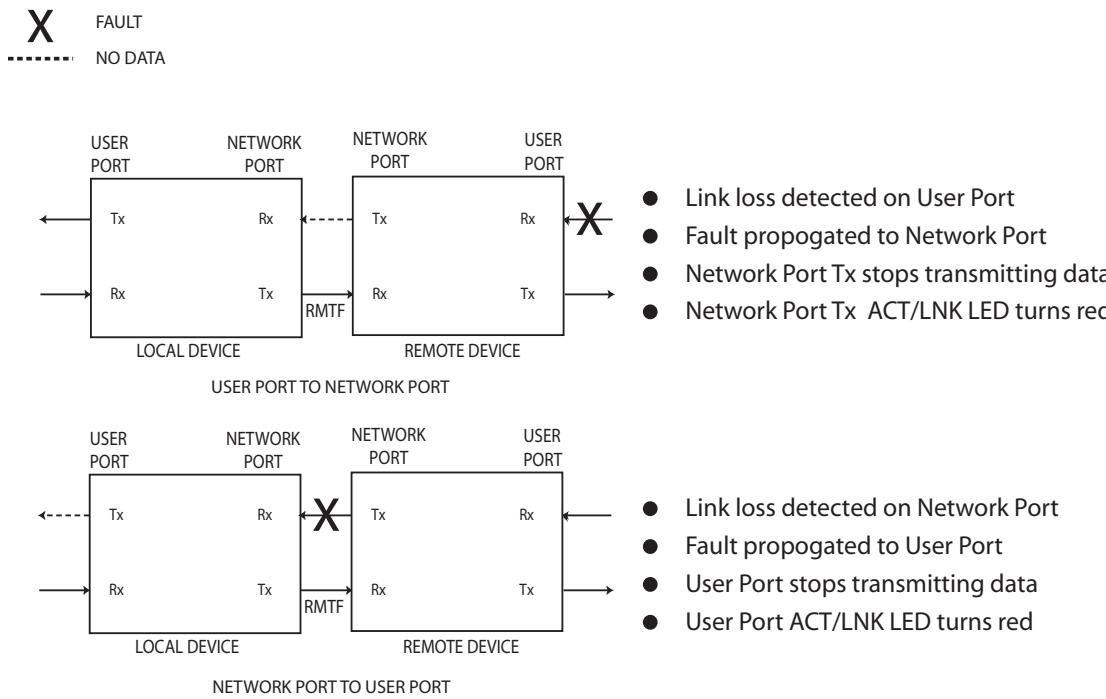


Figure 5-2. Link Loss Forwarding Propagation

5.3 Running Diagnostics

When you set up a new connection, you can verify the link connectivity using PING prior to sending data. A Latency and Jitter Test will verify the quality of the link.

5.3.1 PING Testing

You can verify network connectivity with another IP device within the subnet by sending a PING to the IP address for that device. For PING testing instructions, reference 6913367, 9145E10G NID Software Version 1.0 Users Manual.

5.3.2 Latency and Jitter Testing

Latency/Jitter Testing measures and reports performance and quality of the link between the 9145E10G and another Canoga Perkins capable device. Results reported include the Frame Loss Ratio (FLR), and the minimums, average, and maximums for latency and jitter. For latency and jitter testing instructions, reference 6913367, 9145E10G NID Software User's Manual.

5.4 Loopback Diagnostics

Use Loopbacks to diagnose a fault on the optical link. The 9145E10G supports two loopback modes that you can set at the local site for both the local and remote 9145E10Gs. These modes loop the data through either the physical layer on the User side or the Network side.

When performing loopback diagnostics, the 9145E10G uses a unique MAC address, designated as the Loop Test MAC Address, which is displayed on the Loopback Setup Screen (reference 6913367, 9145E10G NID Software Version 1.0 Users Manual). When in loopback mode, the 9145E10G filters and discards all service frames.

The 9145E10G is configurable to swap the origination and destination MAC Addresses and to recalculate the looped frame's CRC. Test packets are returned to the source according to the selected options. To display current loopback status, initiate loopbacks, configure address swapping and CRC recalculation options, and to run a loopback test, reference 6913367, 9145E10G NID Software Version 1.0 Users Manual.

5.4.1 User Mode

User Mode loops data received on the local User Port Rx through the FPGA to the User Port Tx. Data is not sent out the Network Port Tx and incoming data on the Network Port Rx is ignored (see Figure 5-3). To set this mode, set the Loopback State for the Local Module to Local (reference 6913367, 9145E10G NID Software Version 1.0 Users Manual).

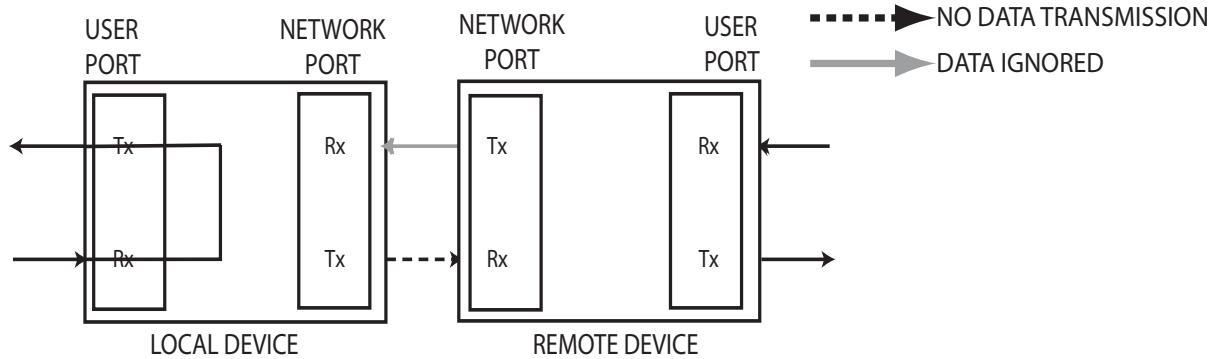


Figure 5-3. User Mode

5.4.2 Network Mode

Network Mode loops data received on the Network Port Rx through the Local User side to the Network Port Tx. Data is not sent out the local User Port Tx and incoming data on the local User Port Rx is ignored (see Figure 5-4). To set this mode, set the Loopback State for the Remote module to Remote (reference 6913367, 9145E10G NID Software Users Manual).

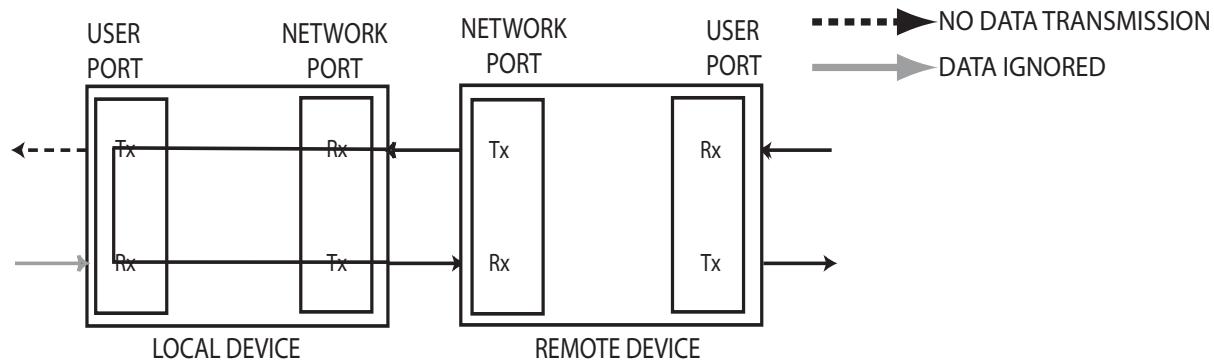


Figure 5-4. Remote-Remote Loopback Mode

Chapter 6

Maintenance

6.1 General Maintenance

Well maintained components and clearly identified cables help assure optimum system operation. Damaged fiber optic cables and dirty connectors are a common source of signal loss or attenuation. Fiber optics are especially susceptible to contamination. Inspect, clean, and test all components to maintain optimum performance. Inspect the surface of the fiber optic ferrules and clean as required.

CAUTION: *To avoid damage and signal loss, do not over-tighten or force-fit optical connectors.*

6.2 Check Optical Power Levels

NOTE: *For accurate results, warm up each unit for at least 30 minutes before checking power levels. Ensure the Transmit laser is turned on when the unit is powered up.*

To ensure proper performance levels, measure Transmitter Output Power, Receiver Input Power, and attenuation for all fiber links. Each 9145E10G is shipped with a document that lists the output power for each optical transceiver.

6.2.1 Measuring Transmitter Output Power

To measure the output power, follow these steps (see Figure 6-1):

1. Inspect and clean connectors on a fiber optic test cable with a known loss, then connect it to the Tx connector on the 9145E10G.
2. Set the optical power meter to the proper wavelength.
3. Connect the other end of the optic test cable to the optical power meter, wait two or three minutes for the power reading to stabilize, and read the output power.
4. Add the test cable loss, then record the power level and compare it to the value on the performance sheet that was included for that transceiver. Measurement tolerance is +/- 0.5 dBm.

5. If the reading is low, repeat the measurement with a different test cable. If the power level is still not within range, call Canoga Perkins Technical Support.

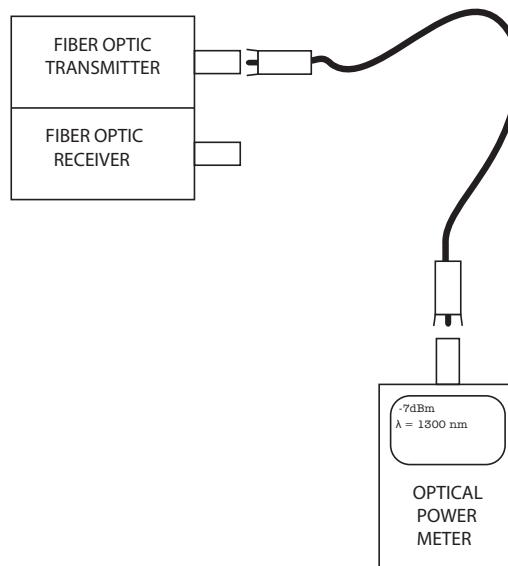


Figure 6-1. Measuring Transmitter Output Power

6.2.2 Measuring Receiver Input Power

To measure receiver input power, follow these steps (see Figure 6-2):

1. Connect the transmit fiber to the transmit side of the equipment at the local site.
2. Connect a calibrated optical power meter to the end of the transmit fiber at the remote site.
3. Measure and record the optical power on the transmit fiber at the remote site. This is the receiver input power for the transmit fiber from the local site.
4. Connect the transmit fiber to the transmit side of the equipment at the remote site.
5. Connect a calibrated optical power meter to the end of the transmit fiber at the local site.
6. Measure and record the optical power on the transmit fiber at the local site. This is the receiver input power for the transmit fiber from the remote site.
7. Compare the receiver input power with the sensitivity level listed on the optical specifications sheet, located in the Client Support Area of the Canoga Perkins web site. The power level must be within the sensitivity range listed on the data sheet. If not, contact Canoga Perkins Technical Support.
8. Compare the receiver input power to the receiver's saturation (overdrive) level shown on the optical specifications sheet, located in the Client Support Area of the Canoga Perkins web site. The power level must be lower than the saturation level. If not, contact Canoga Perkins Technical Support.

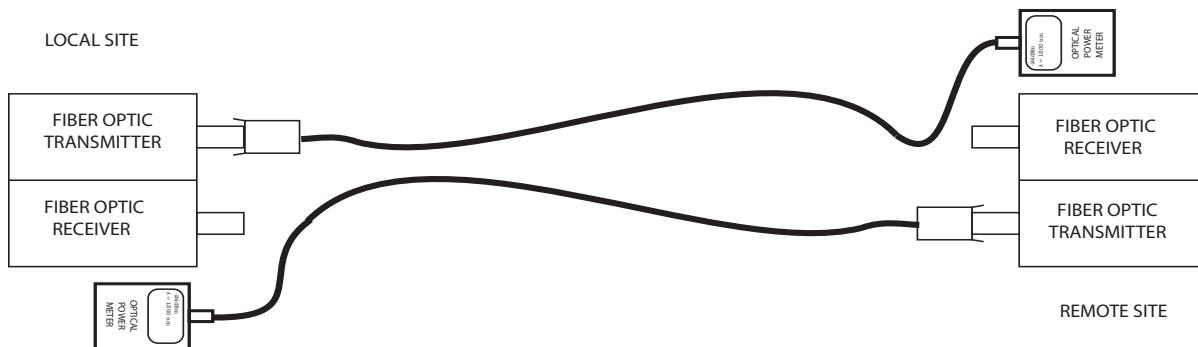


Figure 6-2. Measuring Receiver Input Power

6.2.3 Calculating Fiber Link Attenuation

Link attenuation measurement identifies potential problems with links that are on the threshold of receiver sensitivity. Measure optical fiber links at the shortest wavelength of operation, as it is the limiting factor in the loss budget. Use a power meter calibrated for the laser source, then factor in approximately 1 dB for the connector loss from the patch cables between the 9145E10G and the local device. (Each fiber connection can generate 0.5 dB of additional loss.)

NOTE: If you cannot determine the Rx sensitivity, contact Canoga Perkins Technical Support for assistance.

Follow these steps to calculate fiber link attenuation:

1. Determine transmitter output power as described in paragraph 6.2.1 above.
2. Determine receiver input power as described in paragraph 6.2.2 above.
3. Subtract receiver input power from transmitter output power. The result is the fiber link attenuation.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Transmit Output Power} & -7.0 \text{ dBm} \\
 \text{Receiver Input Power} & -28.2 \text{ dBm} \\
 \hline
 \text{Fiber Link Attenuation} & 21.2 \text{ dB}
 \end{array}$$

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